

DIRECTIONS FOR HOW TO USE THIS AS STUDY TOOL: Fold your paper down the dotted line so that you can only see one side of the table at a time. Read the term to yourself and see if you can define it without any help. If you struggle, flip the paper over to check the definition. Then, switch... Read the definition to yourself and see if you can recognize which term it's defining. Keep going through the list (one section or one page at a time) until you don't miss ANY. You can study with a friend, too, by reading the terms or definitions to one another!

8th Grade Reading OAA Terms (Understand what the questions are talking/ asking about!)

| TERMS: | DEFINITIONS: |
|---|---|
| Alliteration | The repetition of initial consonant sounds in a line of poetry |
| Allusion | A reference to another work of literature, person, or event |
| Antagonist | The character or force that opposes the protagonist. |
| Appropriate | Suitable and fitting |
| Assonance | Repetition of similar vowel sounds in a line of poetry |
| Author's attitude | How the author feels about what he is writing about-this is also Tone, but sometimes the OAA uses this expression instead of the word "Tone." |
| Autobiography | Story of a person's life written by that person |
| Bias | An unfair preference for or dislike of something. |
| Biography | Story of a person's life written by another person |
| Cause and Effect | The reason something happens and the result of it happening., determining the reason something happens as well as the result of that cause; the cause happens first and the event happens after; events in a plot are often connected by cause and effect |
| Characterization (characterized) | This is how the author describes a character, or what the author wants us to see about a character. |
| Chronological order | Also called "chronology of events" on the OAA. It's a story told in the order it happened. |
| Classification | The act of distributing things into classes or categories of the same type |
| Climax | Most exciting moment of the story; turning point-it's when the fortunes of the protagonist rise or fall |
| Conflicts | Problems that take place in a story (There are five kinds, but the OAA never gets that specific) |
| Connotation | All the meanings, associations, or emotions that a word suggests |
| Context | The parts before or after a word or statement that influence its meaning |
| Contrast | The act of distinguishing by comparing differences |
| Convey | Make known |
| Denotation | The dictionary definition of a word |
| Direct characterization | This is what the AUTHOR tells us about a character in a work of literature |
| Editorial | An article in a newspaper or magazine that expresses the opinion of its editor or publisher |
| Effect | A result |
| Emotional appeal | In persuasion, the author uses emotion (exciting words, colorful or figurative language, sensory details) to support his point of view. |
| Evidence | Proof |
| Examples of Story Structures | Problem and Solution, Sequential, Cause and Effect, Chronological Order (Chronology), Most/Least Important |
| Explain | Give a detailed account including reasons or causes. |
| Exposition | The introductory material which gives the setting, creates the tone, presents the characters, and presents other facts necessary to understanding the story. |
| Fact | A point that cannot be argued. It is a stat, a percentage or a proven statement. |
| Figurative language | Writing or speech that is used to create vivid impressions by setting up comparisons between dissimilar things, [examples are metaphor, simile, and personification. |
| First Person Point of View | The narrator is a character in the story and used words like I, me, my |
| Flashback | A scene or event from the past that appears in a narrative out of chronological order, to fill in information or |
| Foreshadowing | Explain something in the present |
| Genre | The use of hints and clues to suggest what will happen later in a plot |
| Hyperbole | Means "type of literature form," poetry, fiction, non-fiction, folk tale, etc. |
| Idiom | Exaggeration |

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| Imagery | The ability to form mental images of things or events |
| Indirect characterization | This is what we know about a character by how he/she acts, says, wears, or what other characters say about him or her. |
| Intended | Meant to do something |
| Intended audience | When informational literature or text is written, it is meant for a certain group of people. |
| Internal and External Conflict | Internal conflict is Man VS Self. External Conflict is Man VS everything else. |
| Irony | humor based on something happening (or being spoken or written) that is opposite from what might be expected to happen, or opposite of its literal meaning. |
| Metaphor | A comparison without using like or as |
| Mood | The overall emotion created by a work of literature |
| Motivates | Makes a character do something |
| Motivation | A character's incentive or reason for behaving in a certain manner; that which impels a character to act |
| Motivation (character) | A character's incentive or reason for behaving in a certain manner; that which impels a character to Act |
| Onomatopoeia | The use of words that imitate sounds |
| Opinion | A point that can be argued because it is personal and based on a person's beliefs and experiences. |
| Order of Importance | Supporting evidence is arranged in the order of least to most (or most to least) important. Transitions show the relationships between ideas. |
| Organization | The structure and arrangement of the different parts of something |
| Passage | A section of text |
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| Personification | A figure of speech in which an object or animal is given human feelings, thoughts, or attitudes |
| Persuasive | Having the power to change someone's thinking |
| Plot | The sequence of events in a story |
| Portray | To make a likeness of; to describe in words |
| Prior | Earlier, former |
| Problem and Solution | A text structure that presents a problem and offers solutions to solve the problem. |
| Protagonist | The central character in a work of literature |
| Reason/logical appeal | In persuasion, the author uses facts to support his point of view |
| Refer | Seek information from |
| Resolution | End of the story where loose ends are tied up |
| Sensory language | Language that appeals to sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste |
| Sequencing | When a story or informational text is organized by numbers or specifically labeled sections. |
| Setting | The time and place of a story |
| Similarities | Ways things or ideas are alike |
| Simile | Comparison using like or as |
| Statement | A message that is stated or declared |
| Structure of a Story (Plot diagram) | Exposition (introduction), Conflicts (of COURSE these happen here!), Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution |
| Sub-heading | Gives the main idea of that part of the story. It helps the reader locate information. |
| Summarizing | Briefly stating the main points and key details of a work in your own words. |
| Summary | A short restatement of the key elements of a story |
| Supports | Proves, gives proof |
| Theme | The main idea or meaning of a text. Often, this is an insight about human life revealed in a literary work |
| Theories | An explanation based on observation and reasoning |
| 3rd Limited Person Point of View | The author tells the story using the third person, but is limited to a complete knowledge of one character in the story and tells us only what that one character thinks, feels, sees, or hears. |
| 3rd Omniscient Person Point of View | Narrator knows everything in the story and reveals the thoughts of all the characters |
| Tone | The writer's or speaker's attitude toward the subject of a story, toward a character, or toward the audience (the readers). |